

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 19, 1870.

The New Government.

In his opening Message the Governor foreshadows the constitution of the new Government, and plainly tells the people that further he does not consider it wise to go. Let us examine for a little the measure of self-government proposed to be bestowed upon this colony. His Excellency tells us that he has already reconstructed the Executive Council by the addition of two unofficial members, from whose advice he has received valuable assistance; and he intimates his intention to go further in that direction and on the same principle. The colonists will not have failed to recognize the alacrity with which His Excellency availed himself of the Queen's permission to introduce a popular element into the Executive Council, and they will readily believe that the element so introduced has rendered valuable assistance. Indeed, in this His Excellency's assurance was scarcely needed, as the Government programme now before the public is *prima facie* evidence that the new element has not been without its influence. To 'go further in the same direction and on the same principle' will be to strengthen and still more popularise his government; and the people will not be slow to appreciate this further step in the right direction. The public are left in doubt as to what proportion of the Executive Council it is intended shall be responsible to the people, whether the popular element shall be equal to—we will not say the unpopular—the official element, or whether it shall be less or more. It cannot be denied that an Executive so constituted will possess an element of responsibility to the people; and just so far as this is the case will the change be valuable. But the public should not be misled by this complexion of apparent responsibility thus about to be imparted to that body. The essence of true Responsible Government is not necessarily involved in this change. Even if the people were allowed a majority in the Executive Council—a condition we scarcely venture to hope for—it will be seen that the heads of departments, the *bona fide* members of the Government, will still be irresponsible, and the Government, as such, can have no claim to be called responsible in the true and more important sense. The Government would still be competent to administer the affairs of the Colony *contrary* to the well-understood wishes of the people. Let us turn to the Legislative Council. 'I shall ask,' says His Excellency, 'for authority so to reconstitute the Legislative Council as to allow the majority of its members to be formally returned for electoral districts.' Here, again, we have a step in the right direction, giving increased power to the people in the lower branch; but here, too, one detects, behind a show of liberality the possible absence of any real power. A majority may mean a bare preponderance of numbers. But let us assume for the present purpose that the House is composed of ten official and twelve elective members, and that four of the latter shall have seats in the Executive. With the influence it might be presumed to exert in both branches would not the Government—we mean that portion of it which would be still irresponsible to the people—be able to have pretty much its own way? In the best of communities the holders of state patronage exert a sort of mesmeric influence; and with both branches constituted as we have, for the sake of argument, assumed they will be, very little 'log-rolling' might be necessary in order to secure a count of noses in favor of the Government. It will also be observed how much must depend upon the head of the Executive administering under such a mongrel system. A Governor disposed to take the most liberal view of matters, and to administer according to the—we can hardly say well understood—wishes of the people could work the system in such a way as to give very it such an appearance and effect of responsible government; but on the other hand, it is equally clear that a Governor of an liberal and despotic turn could work the machinery so as to render it even less durable than the present system. All, whether too much is made to depend upon the mere contingency of having a good Governor. With a man like Governor Musgrave, the colonists might be led almost to forget that they were still without responsible government. But it must be remembered that such men are scarce; and, although under Confederation our Governors will be men of Colonial experience, trained to the working of a most liberal system, yet that circumstance does not afford a sufficient guarantee that we might not get even from Ottawa a man disposed to work the proposed system in such a manner as would make the people painfully conscious of the absence of any real power in the management of their own local affairs. It is proposed that this colony shall enter the Dominion under a Constitution granting institutions presenting the appearance of liberality, and it is intimated that the affairs of the Province will be better administered under such a system until a greater fitness for self-government shall have been attained, which may mean that we are to be deprived of those powers of self-government enjoyed by the other Provinces of the Dominion for years to come. Under this arrangement it cannot be concealed that British Columbia will occupy a false and disadvantageous

position, as compared with the other Provinces. In handing over the larger questions to be dealt with at Ottawa, we are also asked to hand over to the authorities at Ottawa the control of our own local affairs through their appointees. Thus the most distant Province will be governed from Ottawa, while those near to the Federal capital will be allowed to manage their own local affairs. This is obviously unjust. Our very remoteness gives us an additional claim to be allowed to manage our local affairs in the freest and fullest sense, because that remoteness renders the Federal Government less fit to properly understand and satisfactorily manage local matters. But let us do the Governor full justice. While frankly telling the people that he does not think it would be wise to give them more liberty, His Excellency reminds them that 'it will, of course, after union, be open to the local Legislature, with the consent of the Government of the Dominion of Canada to adopt what modifications it shall choose of the existing constitution.' Now this looks fair, and one is almost disposed to run away with the idea that the colonists have here the remedy in their own hands, and that if they want responsible government they have only to say so. Not so, however. Do not you see that a Government so constituted is likely to be very conservative? Men holding positions of power and emolument are not likely to favor a change calculated to curtail their power and imperil their emoluments. The whole influence of the Government might, therefore, be presumed to be employed as against any modification of its own powers; and the change which may at first appear so easy of attainment might, in all probability, cost a protracted struggle. But why all this unaccountable dread about investing a shrewd and highly educated community with the powers of self-government? The power to manage their own affairs is a natural right of which no man or class of men is entitled to deprive the people. The Government is for the people, not the people for the Government. Why, then, deny the people the right to a real control in the management of their own local affairs? Why should not they hold their own purse-strings? There is something absurd, suspicious about this dread of intrusting the people with power.

ART AND MANUFACTURES.—There is perhaps in no branch of industry greater scope afforded to the artist's skill than in the design and manufacture of Dress Fabrics. A large stock of the newest styles of Dress Materials, comprising some cheap job lots, suitable for the present and the approaching season, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, received, ex California, today—A. B. Gray, Government street. *

J. H. TURNER & Co. have received by steamer yesterday a very large lot of hemstitched linen cambric handkerchiefs. Being the clearing out of a manufacturer's stock they will be sold at little over half the usual Victoria prices.

New Advertisements.

T. W. PIERRE,
TAILOR AND DYER.

CLOTHING CLEANED AND REPAIRED.—For Cleaning Dyed Linen, make up quite new. Dye varnished, mow, rub, oil or soft anything. No Soaking caused by Dying or Cleaning. Second hand clothing bought and sold.

Next door below Wells, Fargo & Co., feb 18 YATES ST, VICTORIA.

Barque Prince of Wales.

THIS VESSEL WILL SAIL FROM Esquimalt for London direct on or about Tuesday, 22nd February. For Freight or Passage application may be made at the Hudson Bay Company's office, Wharf street.

Particulars regarding the vessel must be made on or before 12 o'clock on Monday, the 21st, and any freight offering cannot be received at the wharfside than 10 o'clock on Monday.

feb 18

TENDERS ARE REQUESTED FOR THE supply of Lumber the H.M. Naval Yard.

Particulars as to quantities, time of delivery, &c, can be seen at the office of the Paymaster in Charge, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

S J SPARK, Paymaster in Charge.

H. F. Heisterman,
LAND AGENT,
2 LANGLEY STREET,

VICTORIA, B.C. feb 19

H. MANSELL,
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, V.I.

Two Doors from the Colonial Hotel.

Has constantly on hand a general assortment of Men's Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, Ladies' Misses, & Children's Shoes.

Gent's Boots made to order in the most approved styles. Repairing done with Neatness and Dispatch.

feb 19

Mutual Life Insurance Co'y,
OF NEW YORK,

Capital. \$36,000,000

DU SLEY EVANS,
Agent for British Columbia and Washington Territory.

OFFICE—Wells, Fargo & Co., Yates Street.

feb 19

JOHN WEILER,
UPHOLSTERER AND HANGER,

FORT STREET, VICTORIA, VI.

Has always on hand CLOTH,

Carpet, Window Blinds and Curtains, Cornices, Brass and Mahogany Poles.

WALLPAPER, Matrasses, of all kinds, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Pictures, and a general assortment of UPHOLSTERY.

ALSO—Wall Paper Hang, Mattresses and Lounges Repaired and made to order. Carpets sowed and laid, and all kinds of Upholstery work done at reasonable rates.

feb 19

JOHN WEILER.

JACOB SEHL,
IMPORTER
AND
MANUFACTURER

Of all kinds of Furniture, Upholstery & Bedding,

Corner Government & Broughton Streets, VICTORIA, V.I.

Walnut, Mahogany Lumber and Veneer, Gilt Mouldings, Pictures framed. Show Cases always on hand and made to order.

feb 19

F. S. BUSHELL,
Pianoforte Tuner & Regulator

JOHNSON STREET.

Or 1 Miles ribbon & Co's Bookstore, Government St., Victoria, B.C. feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other payments to be made to me.

feb 20

BLANKS — MORTGAGES, DEEDS

RECEIPTS, Bound or loose, done Low; at th

BRITISH COLONIST Job Printing Office.

feb 19

TO BE LET

THE COMMODIOUS, WELL-SITUATED Dwelling house in James Bay, containing 6 rooms and Kitchen, with Outhouses, &c, also a well-stocked Fruit Garden; now occupied by Mr Lang.

For particular apply to

L. LOEWENBERG, Government St.

feb 19

TO BE LET

THE COMMODIOUS, WELL-SITUATED Dwelling house in James Bay, containing 6 rooms and Kitchen, with Outhouses, &c, also a well-stocked Fruit Garden; now occupied by Mr Lang.

For particular apply to

L. LOEWENBERG, Government St.

feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other

payments to be made to me.

feb 20

LO. LOEWENBERG,

Government Street, Victoria, B.C. feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other

payments to be made to me.

feb 20

LO. LOEWENBERG,

Government Street, Victoria, B.C. feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other

payments to be made to me.

feb 20

LO. LOEWENBERG,

Government Street, Victoria, B.C. feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other

payments to be made to me.

feb 20

LO. LOEWENBERG,

Government Street, Victoria, B.C. feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other

payments to be made to me.

feb 20

LO. LOEWENBERG,

Government Street, Victoria, B.C. feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other

payments to be made to me.

feb 20

LO. LOEWENBERG,

Government Street, Victoria, B.C. feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other

payments to be made to me.

feb 20

LO. LOEWENBERG,

Government Street, Victoria, B.C. feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other

payments to be made to me.

feb 20

LO. LOEWENBERG,

Government Street, Victoria, B.C. feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other

payments to be made to me.

feb 20

LO. LOEWENBERG,

Government Street, Victoria, B.C. feb 19

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I

will or y accept COIN for RENTS as well as other

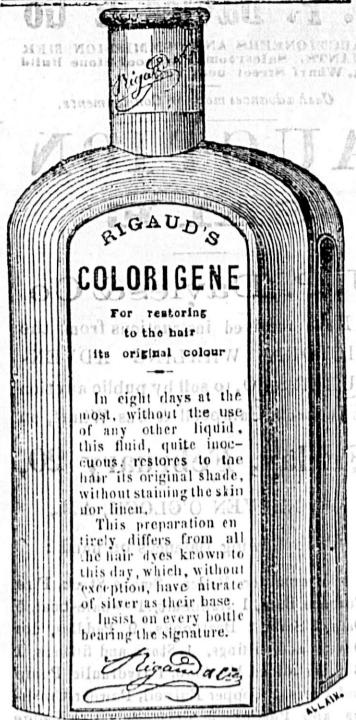
payments to be made to me.

feb 20

LO. LOEWENBERG,

</

Perfumery.



LANGLEY & CO.
AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO.
J423

RIGAUD & CO'S
Perfumery,
45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.
Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all Fashionable Circles.

RIGAUD'S TOLUTINE

[THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY.] Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP

Gives the skin a delightful silky surface and is all that can be desired as a delightful perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTORINE

Dentifrice Elixir of unequalled virtues. Strengthens breath, strengthens the gums and preserves them from decay.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM

A brush dipped in water and Dentorine passed over it creates a soft and undulous mucilage that gives the teeth a brilliant whiteness.

MIRANDA OIL

—AND—

Miranda Pomade

For preserving and beautifying the hair.

ROSE POWDER

Its superiority must secure it the preference of persons desirous of preserving their beauty while gratifying the sense of smell.

GENUINE YLANGYLANG PREPARATIONS

Offered genuine and incomparable with any other sold under the same name, MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO. being the only original importers.

EXTRACT OF YLANGYLANG

MANILLA BOUQUET

The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE

A elegant and superior toilet articles just received

by LANGLEY & CO.,

AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO.

J423

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNÉIUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion. THE TAYLOR BROTHERS having by the skillful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so uniformly the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homoeopaths and cacao-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have now tried the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS."

See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cacaos, but we do not know of any that has success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers' discovered the extraordinary qualities of Maravilla Cocoa."

Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this the best of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced a article which surpasses every other Cocoa on the market. Entire solution, a delicate aroma and a rare concentration of the pure elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa as a superior. For Homoeopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packalons by all Grocers, of whom a may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, and SOUTHERN CHOCOLATE.

STEAM MILLS—BRICK LANE, LONDON.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A

simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They

act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and the spontaneous and entire bear testimony to the value derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1d, 2s 9d and 3s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world.

Orders to be made payable by London House,

London, V. I.

FOR SALE

AT THE

CLINTON MILLS,

200 Tons Extra Flour.

—ALSO—

40 PACK MULES

WITH APARAJOS.

CLINTON, B.C., Jan 25th, 1870.

JEROME HARPER,
fe 42nd st

Clinton, B.C., Jan 25th, 1870.

44 2nd st